

put to sea; she was never more heard of; twenty-eight Religious—priests, brothers and sisters—were lost on that occasion. It was a sad blow to the mission.

Afterwards the Polynesian mission was divided into three dioceses, and three bishops were appointed to feed a flock which was daily increasing in numbers. Hawaii fell to the lot of Father L. Maigret, the Pro-Vicar, who was consecrated Bishop of Arathea in 1846, and fixed his see at Honolulu. During his episcopate the number of Catholics rapidly increased; they spread more and more under that of his successor, Mgr. Hermann, as Bishop of Olba, who died in 1892. Towards the end of the same year our present excellent and worthy prelate, Mgr. Gulstan, was consecrated at San Francisco. Soon after he made the visitation of his diocese and confirmed no less than 5,000 candidates—chiefly children and young people. At the present day the Catholics number about 25,000.

Mgr. Gulstan, who now governs the diocese under the title of "Bishop of Panopolis," has at present under his supervision twenty-three priests, all of whom, with two exceptions, are of the Order of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, to whose patronage the Hawaiian Mission is dedicated. The Fathers are distributed over the various islands in the following order: On the island of Oahu, six in Honolulu (including the Bishop) and three out of the city; seven on Hawaii, four on Maui, two on Kauai and two at the leper settlement on Molokai. Six Franciscan Sisters are also located there to solace and comfort those unfortunate creatures, segregated from the rest of society, who now number no less than a thousand, and whose lingering existence may justly be termed a living death. Nevertheless, they seem resigned to their fate. Two sisters of the same Order are located at Kalihi, not far from Honolulu, for receiving suspected lepers previous to their transmission to Molokai; and there are also three other Franciscans stationed at the hospital of Wailuku,